

WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French.

PARIS, June 12.—The French War office this afternoon gave out the following:

"There is little to add to the announcement given out last night. We have made further progress in the region of Duval, north of Lorette, and in the vicinity of the labyrinth. This morning a heavy fog prevails in the sector north of Arras."

The night official statement was as follows:

"In the region north of Arras there was artillery fighting, which was particularly violent on the Lorette plateau. Throughout this section, Aix Noullette to Ecurie, the Germans sought by continuous bombardment to interfere with the organization of the positions captured by us. Our artillery replied by bombarding the trenches and batteries of the Germans."

"In the region of the Tontout farm, southeast of Hebuterne, the Germans this morning delivered a counterattack, which was easily checked."

"There is nothing to report on the rest of the front, except a rather vigorous artillery action in the sector east of Rheims and on the Perthes-Beauneau front."

German.

BERLIN, June 12 (via London).—Army headquarters to-day gave out this report:

"Western arena: Attacks of the enemy yesterday in the dunes northeast of Ypres and

near Minneskervere, on the eastern ridge of the Lorette Heights, and in the Souchez district were repulsed."

"In the close-range fighting to the north of Ecurie the French twice brought up fresh troops. In the afternoon we succeeded completely in driving the enemy out of over positions. An advance made by the French during the evening broke down under our infantry fire, and the retreating enemy suffered very heavy losses. Near Serre, to the southeast of Hebuterne, we are again advancing from our positions."

"Eastern arena: The Dubaya River, in the Zoginie and Bellingola districts, Russian advances failed. North of Przasnysz our troops yesterday stormed a Russian position, where they took 150 prisoners and some machine guns and mine throwers."

"On the Rawa River, between Bollnow and Sechaczew, we penetrated a position of the enemy. Up to the present time, 500 Russians have been taken prisoners."

"Southeastern arena: East of Przemysl the situation remains unchanged. The army under General von Linsingen has attacked the enemy, who was advancing toward our wing. Zurawna, which had been cleared the day before yesterday, has been retaken and the enemy driven beyond the bridgehead near Mocsiska, north-east of Zurawna."

"Attacks by the enemy near Halusz and upon Stanislaw were repulsed."

work with him upon different matters in the past. Another visitor to-day was Mr. William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

Commenting upon his intention to take a holiday, Mr. Bryan said: "The next two weeks will be devoted largely to rest. During the two years and three months which have elapsed since I entered the State Department I have had but little vacation—considerably less than the time which the law gives to all government employees. If any historian is interested enough to examine the records, he will find that my former secretary has been at his desk a greater number of days in the year, and I am sure none of my predecessors has had to deal with more problems of the first magnitude. It has been a long and severe strain, and Mrs. Bryan has shared it with me. We both feel the need of rest, and shall avail ourselves of this opportunity to secure it. We shall go to Old Point Comfort to-night, spend Sunday and Monday there, and return Tuesday morning. By that time we shall have our plans matured for the remainder of June and possibly for a longer period."

TO CONTINUE PEACEFUL.

Throughout official quarters there was an optimistic feeling that the United States, in its firm, yet friendly insistence that Germany conform to principles of humanity and international law, had opened the way for Berlin to continue peaceful relations.

No reply is expected for possibly two weeks, the general understanding being that Berlin will await the arrival of Anton Meyer Gerhardt, special emissary from Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

Official Washington looked to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin for some indication of how the German government views the American note to Germany concerning her submarine warfare. Unofficial advice said German officials were familiarizing themselves with the contents of the note, and it was expected here that as soon as they had done so, the ambassador would promptly send some definite information concerning the German attitude.

The Tempts, in an editorial to-day on the American note to Germany, says the grounds for which Germany has been endeavoring to divert it. The paper continues: "President Wilson maintains firmly and with conviction the same old already twice expressed. He refuses to admit that his elevated conception of right may become the subject of compromise, and he exposes it anew, in clear and precise terms, that permit no more evasive replies. Mr. Wilson replies in the name of his country: 'I do not bargain with the sacred rights of humanity.'"

The Journal des Debats, in discussing the note, says: "The United States, representing in this case the civilized world, places the sacred rights of humanity above considerations of the military order to which Germany subordinates everything. They are resolved, so far as concerns American policy, to have these rights respected."

"The essence of the note is, first, measures required by humanity must be taken, and afterward, if it is desired, will come discussions of a new regulation of naval warfare. If Germany insists on putting herself outside the pale of humanity, she will suffer the consequences."

NEW NOTE OPENS WAY TO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

BERLIN, June 12.—The Vossische Zeitung and other papers hail the second American note as opening the way for further negotiations between Germany and the United States, which both profess to believe will straighten out the situation. These papers claim that the note contains little that is new, but they declare that it is friendly.

"There is no difference of opinion about desirability of saving lives. The note opens the way for negotiations between Germany and America regarding which Germany can do and what America must do to protect life in the future."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "From the wording of the note as it is now published, one sees that the announcement is really a roundabout expression by President Wilson of his attitude, as has been announced. The new note is really a roundabout expression by President Wilson of his attitude, as has been announced."

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action of some sort, though by no means warlike actions. It all depends on the Germans."

The Standard argues that the Germans, now that their food supplies have been proved ample, can afford to suspend the submarine blockade, "but we do not believe German opinion, public or private, is in a mood for it."

The London afternoon newspapers express inability to understand Secretary Bryan's resignation.

The Westminster Gazette characterizes it as "mystifying," and says it seems as though he considered the American note to Germany in the nature of an ultimatum founded on force. The American people, says the paper, usually upbraided for their commercialism, have astonished the world by their altruistic stand for the cause of humanity.

"President Wilson places himself in the line of direct descent from the great Presidents," the paper says.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Wilson is determined that if Germany should force a rupture with the United States she shall do so with the colors of piracy firmly nailed to her flagstaff."

UNQUALIFIED ADMIRATION EXPRESSED IN PARIS

PARIS, June 12.—Unqualified admiration for the firm, dignified and courteous tone of President Wilson's note to Germany is expressed by the Paris newspapers. While it is considered in no sense an ultimatum, the press considers the language so clear as to leave no room for dilatory tactics or a complex controversy. President Wilson, it is held, goes straight to the point by inviting Germany to state publicly whether she will respect in future the rights of noncombatants and the laws of humanity.

The words "solemn representations," which occur in the note, says the Petit Parisien, sum up its spirit. Notwithstanding the new politeness of its tone, the paper asserts such words are not used in diplomatic documents except in periods of real tension. They are held to show that President Wilson has decided on his policy and nothing will induce him to alter it.

HEAD OF NAVAL ACADEMY MAY BECOME DEFENDANT (Continued From First Page.)

of the "dope" being around, but did not pay any attention to it, because it seemed too far advanced.

"We place most of the blame upon the man who came over here (to the language department) and got these examinations," said Broadfoot. "He was the one who got us into the whole trouble, because most of us thought we were only getting the regular kind of 'dope.'"

Midshipman Holcombe said the instructor in his section, Professor des Garennes, was in the habit of giving the section advance information on examinations, such as the fact that there would be no verbs or that there would be no dictation.

That was called legitimate "dope." But he believed that if any professor knew what the actual questions in an examination were to be, he would refuse to give out information concerning them. Midshipman Adams was questioned about resolutions said to have been adopted by the first classmen in behalf of Ralph McK. Nelson after he had been recommended for dismissal. It was held against Nelson that he had been recommended for dismissal, and that he had helped obtain fourth classmen to make use of the name.

Adams said that at a meeting of the class, Nelson presented the resolutions and requested the members to sign them. When Adams saw that one clause said that whoever signed would be guilty in the same degree, he withheld his signature until he could read the findings of the board of investigation.

"The reading enlightened me to the extent that I could not see every one equally guilty, and I declined to sign it," said Adams.

Adams testified he had seen two-fifths of the examination questions in Spanish on fragmentary "dope" sheets prior to the examination, but had not studied up on them, as he did not know until he got into the examination room that the information was part of the examination list.

UNITED STATES PLEDGED TO SOME KIND OF ACTION

LONDON, June 12.—The Evening Standard says of the American note to Germany:

"The first note submitted a point of view; the second demands assurances that this point will be accepted. By putting forward this definite demand the United States has irrevocably committed itself. Refusal on the part of the German government—and the language of the German press makes it difficult to believe in the possibility of anything but a refusal—can no longer be accepted with sorrowful acquiescence. The United States is pledged to

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U. S. MUST ASSERT FORCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time Never So Opportune for This Nation to Stand Up for Neutral Rights.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY SPEAKS

Member of International Permanent Court of Arbitration Under The Hague Conference Addresses New Jersey Bar Association.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—Judge George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., who is a member of the International Permanent Court of Arbitration under The Hague Conference, asserted in an address before the New Jersey Bar Association, in convention here to-day, that the time had come for America to assert the vital character and binding force of the obligations which international law has placed on belligerent nations.

The destruction of unarmed merchant ships, without regard to the lives or safety of noncombatant passengers and crew, was characterized by Judge Gray as "so revolting to the commonest instincts of humanity" as to be "presumably unthinkable in the minds of those who framed this convention." (At The Hague.)

"It was with a decent respect to the opinion of mankind that our President has with dignity, clearness and force declared the obligations of this law in his recent message to one of the warring powers," said Judge Gray, and he denounced the destruction of an unarmed merchant vessel, which involved the sacrifice of the lives of more than a thousand innocent men, women and children, including more than a hundred peaceable citizens of our own country.

"Amid all the savagery and lawlessness which have been engendered by this unprecedented strife, respect for international law has not entirely perished. Its precepts are still appealed to by the warring nations, and its obligations are recognized even in their violation."

"Never before in our eventful history has the time been so opportune, or the conditions so exigent, for our country to assert the rights that belong to a neutral nation, and to invoke the principles of that body of law whose existence and development have been one of the crowning glories of our civilization. It is for us to stand before to stand up for and assert the vital character and binding force of the obligations which this law has imposed upon belligerent nations, for the protection of neutral rights. In doing so, we are performing a service to the world and humanity, and even to the belligerent nations themselves, who, when the passions of war have subsided, will recognize that their own essential rights and interests have been preserved."

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

Meeting Held in Woodland Heights Baptist Church With Large Attendance of Delegates.

The Biconty Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in the Woodland Heights Baptist Church Wednesday, June 9, and there was an unusually large attendance of delegates and visitors. The Woodland Heights Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. D. G. Wilson is the president, entertained and furnished the program for the day. The convention was opened with the following officers in their chair: Mrs. William M. Bickers, president; Mrs. D. G. Wilson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Julia B. Gay, recording secretary.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. William Bickers, president; Mrs. Ray Thomas, vice-president; Mrs. D. S. Wilson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles Sanders, treasurer; Mrs. George Munday, superintendent of press work; Mrs. T. N. Duke, superintendent of scientific instruction; Mrs. T. Peyton Palmer, Sunday school; Mrs. Lee Todd, young people's work; Mrs. Euter royal legion; Mrs. Birdie Adams, medical temperance; Miss Pearl Valentine, temperance literature; Mrs. N. A. Bowman, medical contest; Mrs. Ella V. Wood, evangelistic; Mrs. May Foster, unfermented wine; Mrs. Roy Thomas, mothers' meeting; Mrs. Ruter, social meeting; Mrs. Harty, flower mission; Mrs. Bowen, open air; Mrs. Mable Adams, State paper.

Boy Charged With Theft. Claude Harris, a thirteen-year-old negro, was arrested by Detective Sergeants Willy and Kellam and Police-men Deakins yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing a \$1 watch from the Cohen Company. The boy will be arraigned in the Juvenile Court on the charge.

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two Belgian, three Russian and forty British. Of the British vessels, thirty-two were fishing craft. In addition, two fishing smacks were sunk by a Zeppelin.

AUSTRO-GERMANS HURLED BACK BY RUSSIANS

LONDON, June 12.—Although the British press has warned the public it is too early to assert positively that the Austro-German armies in Galicia have been definitely checked, it nevertheless, is believed by many military commentators here that there has been a sharp turn in the situation which will prevent Germany transferring any considerable force of troops either to the west or to the Italian frontier.

Some German forces are said to have been detached from the Galician armies and hurled to the Isonzo front, but it is felt more are needed there to stop the Italian advance on Trieste.

The latest official announcements from Petrograd say the Russians have assumed the offensive along the Dubyna River and in the Baltic provinces, and they concede the loss of ground nowhere except along the River Pruth, in Bukovina.

Viewing the recent fighting in Galicia and perspective, it may be divided roughly into three great battles. The chief of these was fought forty miles southeast of Lemberg, where the forces under General Linsingen had not only crossed the Dniester, but had progressed twelve miles beyond, getting astride of the Lemberg railroad. These were the forces which the Russians apparently have forced back with heavy loss, thus placing the river in Russian hands throughout.

The second great battle, or series of battles, took place in the territory between Uarsburg and Zydachow, and along this line the Russians claim to have repulsed the Germans with severe punishment.

North of both of these areas and east of Przemysl was the scene of the third battle. Here General Mackensen, at the head of the main Austro-German forces, was trying to penetrate due east to Lemberg through Mocsiska. By Wednesday, according to the Russian contention, the German check in that locality was complete.

Serbia, it appears, is continuing her systematic occupation of Northern and Central Albania, and she may even now be in possession of Soutari.

ADDITIONAL RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CHRONICLED

PETROGRAD, June 11 (via London, June 12).—Additional Russian successes are chronicled in an official statement issued to-night. Probably the most important of these victories was on the Dniester, near Stry. Several villages also have been captured on the left bank of the Dniester in the same region.

The communication follows: "On the night of the 10th and the following day the Germans, after a furious bombardment, renewed determined attacks from the west of Shkuli, on the front of Koujlicze, Bakilew and Smolitzky. Several times during the night they reached our barbed wire entanglements, but each time were thrown back, leaving piles of killed and wounded."

"In the region north of Shavl an enemy detachment, composed principally of cavalry, advanced slightly in the direction of Szaknow, coming from the west."

"On the left bank of the Dubyna, from Shavlany to Belfino, we assumed the offensive, and on the morning of the 10th gained an important success, taking by a vigorous night attack over 500 prisoners, with guns, mitrailleuses and other booty."

"The enemy continued his fruitless attacks in the region of Mocsiska. ENTIRE COMPANY MADE PRISONERS BY RUSSIANS

"On the right bank of the Dniester we continued on the 10th and 11th to press the enemy on the front between the Rivers Tismana and Swica, capturing many prisoners, quick-firers and other booty. In this region the enemy, to cover his retreat, dispatched a train of five armored automobiles, supported by infantry, toward Stry and Mikolajow, but the accurate fire of our guns compelled the train to beat a rapid retreat. In the action the head of our infantry column developed an energetic offensive, and made prisoner the entire Fifth Company of the Seventy-ninth Austrian Regiment."

"On the left bank of the Dniester, on the front of Oshewicz and Bukasowicz, the fighting has been obstinate since the 10th for the villages of Oshewicz, Nowochine, Wyszchnuwa and Kozara, terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy, who was thrown across the Dniester. The enemy here suffered especially severe losses on a section of the Prussian Guard, in the village of Wyszchnuwa, where we captured ten guns, eighteen mitrailleuses and many prisoners."

"Attacks by the enemy on the 5th on the bridgehead near Halicz were repulsed. The deployment of our troops on the left bank of the Dniester above Halicz rendered necessary a corresponding modification of the front of troops occupying the Pruth line. In executing this maneuver our troops evacuated Stanislaw without fighting. Near Podluzie we repulsed a German attack. Further south, in the direction of Otynia, we captured 1,100 prisoners during a counterattack on the 5th."

BRYAN SAYS NOTE WAS "SOFTENED" AFTER HE RESIGNED

(Continued From First Page.)

assume the responsibility for the risks incurred—risks which no one could with any degree of accuracy measure—but I felt that, having done all I could in the Cabinet, it was my duty to undertake outside the Cabinet, the duty upon which I have entered, I have no doubt that the country will unanimously support the President during the war, if so great a misfortune should overtake us, but I believe that the chances of war will be lessened in proportion as the country expresses itself in favor of peace, not peace at any price, but in preference to a war, for the redress of such grievances as we have against Germany—at least, against war—until we have given Germany the opportunity which we are pledged to give Great Britain, France and Russia to have every difference of every character submitted to an international commission of investigation."

"Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left to-night for Old Point Comfort to remain until Tuesday, after which Mr. Bryan expects to announce his plans for the immediate future."

Telegrams and visitors continued to cheer Mr. Bryan's contention. Among the visitors to-day was Cone Johnson, of the State Department. Mr. Bryan said he is receiving visits from various persons who have been engaged in